

SUNDAY ADVERTISER

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EDITOR

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THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

It is a very general feeling that the new College of Agriculture should do whatever, within its legal scope, will help Hawaii most. That duty seems to be to encourage, stimulate and bring about, the diversification of our farm industries. Sugar is quite able to look after itself. It has its own scientific laboratories, its own experimental farms, its large staff of trained men, its fine record of achievement. It does not seek or require the scientific aid of the college about to be founded. But tropical farming does need such aid. It asks the help of young men trained to find the right soil for the right crop, to protect that crop from pests, to improve the quality of the product and the magnitude of the yield. If Hawaii can train enough young men to this service then it may regard its future with satisfaction. Idle acres will eventually be turned into good farms. All our industrial eggs will not be carried in one basket. Prosperity, now the privilege of the few, will become the happiness of the many. The Territory will be in shape to get the substantial middle class it needs to "develop along typical American lines." It is a fair question: Could the new college have a more useful mission than this? Is there any worthier work for it to do?

The dream of a Hawaii of farms and homes is not an illusive one. There is nothing in frost and ice and rugged soil and angry skies to guarantee a success in agriculture which is denied to sunshine and rain, fertile volcanic earth and temperate breezes. People who go into farming for staples and make money in competition with millions of others have no reason to fear the results when they go into farming for luxuries, which everybody wants and but few produce. Instead of being a place to avoid in agriculture, Hawaii is a place to seek. Sugar uses but 200,000 acres out of a total area, good and bad land, of 4,250,000 acres; and there is room for a multitude of people to grow other things than sugar. To help them do it strikes the Advertiser as being the best and highest object of the College of Agriculture.

The time has again come for people to be careful about water consumption. Dry summers often follow wet winters here and the general aspect of the weather now is not reassuring from the standpoint of the water purveyors. A drouth, in its effect upon Honolulu, is an ugly thing. If we are going to have one, water-consumers should begin to economize at once.

Why Human Beings Get Old

By Dr. John D. Curtis.

The simplest form of life, a single celled plant or animal, grows. Unless it grows, it dies. To grow, it must have food, and, with some exceptions, air. These factors in growth effect their entry through the entire bodily surface. The consequence of growth is that when the cell has attained a certain size, it must divide into two. Perhaps this cell division gives rise to a pair of distinct individuals. The life of each is but a repetition of that of the single and simple cell from which both originated.

Perhaps, on the other hand, the dividing cells remain united in contact. The conditions of existence and of nutrition are changed. The divided cells in contact do not present the entire surface of two spheres for the reception of nutrition and air. Each cell has only a little more than half of its sphere surface presented for that purpose, the balance being taken up by the contact wall between.

These two cells again divide, but they do so transversely. They form now, approximately, a square. The free surface of each cell is again reduced, that is to say, by another contact wall. With the third division, the direction of cleavage of the cells is again changed. The result is the formation of a double layer with four cells in each. The free surface of each cell is again diminished. The nutrition of each cell is in direct proportion to its free surface. The smaller the free surface, the less the nutrition.

In the cluster of cells resulting from a fourth division, two interior layers will be formed, each containing two cells which have no free surface whatever. Two others will have but a slight free surface. As the process goes on, there is an inevitable increase in the number of cells with no free surface. The number of cells which must be dependent for their nutrition upon such materials as they may gain from the cells adjoining them grows larger and larger. These interior cells—cells with no free surface—tend to waste and disappear.

Man biologically is but a complication of these primitive conditions. Man has his millions or billions of cells organized into a community of interest. All of man's cells have a like origin. Every human individual originates by successive cell divisions from the single primal germ cell. A man's whole process of development is a repetition of conditions of associated cell growth. The wasting of the interior cells leads to their destruction. In the developing mass are formed hollow spaces which coalesce (grow together) into tubes. These eventually result in the ducts, arteries, veins, and alimentary canal.

The whole process is dominated by a simple mathematical fact. While the mass of living material increases as the cube of unit dimension, the free surface exposed to the exterior, or to the interior vessels and tubes, can only increase as the square. As a consequence, perhaps, of the physical and chemical organization of the cell, this insufficiency of nutrition gives rise to the complexity of arteries, ducts, glands, and organs, of which animal forms are made up. Growth continues of course, for a period. An increasing difficulty in finding building materials, however, finally brings about a standstill. This is the beginning of old age.

Such is the theory of the subject put forth by the eminent Russian scientist of German origin, Dr. M. Muhlmann. For many years Dr. Muhlmann has investigated the subject from his mathematical point of view, reaching conclusions which have been discussed widely by men of science. The beginning of cell degeneration, according to Dr. Muhlmann, means the onset of true old age. Old age begins, thus, with growth. Old age is the result of the contact between dividing cells.

Evidences of senile decay will be found in the cells which, on account of their location with reference to the channels of nutrition, have the greatest difficulty in securing oxygen and food. The organs which lie farthest from the sources of supply are the nerves and the brain. This is the part of the organism which first ceases to grow. In the human animal, the brain and nervous system reach full growth at the age of 14 or 15.

The bones of the skeleton attain their greatest weight at about the age of 20. The muscles continue to grow up to the age of about 35. The skin, the lungs, the lining of the alimentary canal—the outermost parts of the body—continue to grow up to a period of advanced age. From the first sign of vitality in the human organism, therefore, until the dissolution of the organism in senility, the progression is simply a question of cell growth.

The Cynic's Dictionary

FAILURE—A mysterious financial disaster which overtakes the stern father just after he has refused to let Percy Plantagenet speak another word to his fair daughter Azelina. It is counteracted by Percy, who finds the stolen bonds and foils the scoundrel who would foreclose the mortgage.

FAILURE, HEART—A mysterious physical disaster that puts the villain out of business just as he is about to ruin the honest farmer.

POLTROON—A grown-up mollycoddle.

TRAVEL—A means of broadening the mind, restoring the health and avoiding arrest.

TRYSTING PLACE—An open space in the midst of canvas foliage.

THE INGENUE—The tr-r-ysting place, and Algernon not here.

THE LEADING YOUNG MAN (bound at opposite side of stage and talking through a gag)—The vil-yn has prevented me from being here-ug-ug—I mean there-ug-ug—at the tr-r-ysting place.

A Tennessee minister says strong drink, theaters, peek-a-boo shirt waists, gambling, race-horses, and automobiles are all to be found in hell. Some men would describe him as the attorney for the defense.—Puck.

The BYSTANDER



Pinkham's Pipe.
Reaping Wallach's Laurels
Ernest Kaai's Hit.
The Contest Craze.
Petrie's Pillikie.
Capron's Little Joke.
Niagara and Halemauau.
Campbell's One Regret.
Congressmen and Lucas.

Mr. Pinkham's idea that the bitterest opponent of the Americanization of these islands through the creation of a farming class, and the organizer of the Plumbing trust, can become the choice of President Roosevelt for Governor, has all the iridescence, but somewhat less of the substance, of a valley rainbow.

Mr. Pinkham is a man of strong prejudices, of complete subservience to the feudal class which would keep Hawaii in the old groove, and in the gentle art of making and deserving enemies he has few equals.

To make him Governor would nullify the promises of the administration to aid in the development of Hawaii along typical American lines. And it would condone a record of trust organization which is as offensive in a small way as Harriman's is in a large one.

Dr. Brinckerhoff, the Federal leper expert who is to have charge of the leprosarium to be erected on Molokai, is a very unassuming and modest chap and has borne the honors which have fallen to his lot with becoming grace, even when they stretched into the Sunday supplements of the Examiner. But the latest honors which he has received are too much for even him. If he walks past you with his head up in the air and does not deign to notice an old friend on the street, don't think of him too harshly, as he has reason to feel elated.

The doctor was out in the country the other day, and happening to pass where a number of natives were gathered pounding poi, stopped for a moment to watch the work. One native looked at him, then whispered to the next, who also gazed, with awe and admiration. Some message was passed around and in a moment the subject of my story found himself in the midst of an admiring circle, talking Hawaiian and English combined, trying to kiss his hand and lavishing the most elaborate of bows upon his unsuspecting person.

Now Dr. Brinckerhoff is not very strong in speaking or understanding Hawaiian, but a companion who was with him, and after a moment the friend's face began to spread into a smile which was most unseemly. He allowed the seance to go on, but let the story out when he got home. The Hawaiians had mistaken Dr. Brinckerhoff, for "Dr." J. Lor Wallach.

While talking with one of the Shriners the other day he told me of the great hit made on the Coast by Ernest Kaai. Among the incidents which he recounted was one which happened in Oakland. It seems that one evening a number of Shriners drifted into a big music hall after hearing the opera and the sweet singer from Honolulu was with them. It happened that there was a Hawaiian quintet playing in the house at the time and they were located in the balcony.

The Honolulu boys immediately sent them a bottle of wine with a note stating who they were and asking them to play "Old Plantation," and that one of the members of the party would sing it from the audience. The quintet responded immediately and Kaai sang. The applause was deafening and encore after encore was called for while the men in the audience recognized the Aloha Patrol and came forward with invitations one after the other to visit at the Elks' Club, the Athenian Club and other clubs with which Oakland is well supplied.

I dropped in for a few minutes at the Inter-Island ship chandlery the other day and found the old salts busy picking out the next Governor of Hawaii. Suddenly someone sprang a scheme which took everyone's breath away. So simple a way to decide the matter. Why had it not been thought of before? Get up a voting contest in one of the newspapers and let the man who may get the largest number of votes take the position. "Yes," drawled someone else. "Why not let 'Admiral' Beckley buy it outright as well as any other way?"

I happened to go past a shoe store the other day and saw my friend T. H. Petrie buying a pair of waukenfasts. He saw me about the same time and I think must have recognized me as The Bystander, for he blushed crimson. I found out about it afterwards. He was yachting on the Gladys a few Sundays ago and while out on the bowsprit lost his balance and fell overboard. He did not have on his own shoes at the time. Now trying to fill another man's shoes is a job which "Pete" should be good at, from the record in rapid promotion which he has made of late years. Still one can not always keep up the record and sad to say when he was pulled on board his little toe-toes were shining out with nothing to cover them. This is why Petrie was buying shoes.

Congressman Capron, of Rhode Island, is an excellent story teller and has always at the point of his tongue some tale to illustrate whatever may be under discussion at the time. One of the best of his many stories told during his trip about the islands was told on Thursday night at Hilo. His friend, Representative Littlefield of Maine, was made the victim of his tale.

When Mr. Littlefield was first elected to Congress, Mr. Capron related, he viewed the prospect of a session spent at the national capital with a great deal of pleasure and expressed his delight to Mrs. Littlefield:

"I suppose that there are a great deal of things and many wonderful sights to see in Washington," he said.

"Yes, I suppose there are," his good wife is supposed to have said, "but as I am going to Washington with you, Charley, there are a great many of those wonderful things that you won't see."

One awed-faced member of the Congressional party was peering into the depth of Halemauau. Turning to a companion he said:

"Did you ever see anything more wonderful than this?"

"No," answered his companion, "the only thing that ever impressed me in the same way was the Falls of Niagara."

This supplied the awed one with an idea.

"Say," he murmured, "if we could only turn Niagara down that hole wouldn't it raise h—?"

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, is a bluenose, having first seen the light of day in Prince Edward Island. His trip to Hawaii is therefore a double education, for it is currently reported that bluenoses know only the one island. The first arrivals in Kansas from that part of the world are reported to have told their new neighbors that they came from "the" island and when pressed for further particulars said:

"Why, Prince Edward Island. What other islands are there?"

Mr. Campbell explains, however, that he brought his parents to Kansas when he was only one year old and escaped in that way the prevalent azure probosis. Since coming to Hawaii and looking around he has only been heard to utter one regret and that is that at the time he brought his parents to Kansas he did not at the same time send his grandfather to Hawaii as a missionary.

It is hardly to be expected that as many malibinis as there are in the (Continued on Page Eleven.)

Commercial News

By Daniel Logan.

There has been much telephone talk about town the past week or two. Dissatisfaction of business men with the existing service has stimulated an agitation to have something done with the Standard telephone franchise approved by the United States Congress last year. It is understood that Coast capitalists some time ago made a favorable offer to the Standard company to install its proposed system here, including underground conduits in the business section, but owing to dissensions among the local holders of Standard stock the proposal is still in abeyance. There is a cohesive majority of holdings which will not let go its control without assurance that the takers will do something and give a fair deal all round besides, as there is a signed agreement extant that the franchise shall not be sold upon which the majority is maintaining a stand. In the meantime there are visible signs of activity and considerable outlay, both at Central and along the lines, on the part of the Mutual Telephone Company to improve its service. Those conversant with the operations of mainland telephone systems assert, however, that one of the prime causes of defectiveness in the service is the company's cheap labor policy.

SUGAR AND STOCKS.

A further advance in the sugar market toward the four-cent mark has taken place. Indeed, the parity for European beets has gone considerably beyond that mark. Centrifugals in New York at 3.92c, a pound, \$78.40 a ton, represents an increase of \$1.20 a ton for the week. Beets have fluctuated some, having gone as high as \$82.40 parity, but at the latest quotation of \$81.70 is still 30 cents on the ton higher than a week ago.

Yet, so far as the listed transactions show, the improved sugar market has not stimulated plantation stocks. Much heavier business has been done outside than the transactions reported at the sessions of the Stock Exchange. Probably 1500 shares of Ewa have been sold at \$25.25 which are unreported. It is rumored also that a trade has been made of 1000 shares of Ewa for 150 of Hawaiian Agricultural on the basis of \$25 and a little less than \$170 respectively. Besides a sale of \$12,000 Rapid Transit bonds at 106, reported on 'change by Halstead & Co., the Bishop Trust Co. made a sale of \$50,000 of the same bonds at a private figure.

The Wireless Telegraph Co., which was bought out personally by Fred. J. Cross at forced sale some time ago, will soon be organized as a limited liability stock company when, the assurance is given, something will be doing in the inter-island telegraph service.

Stock of the Hongkong Brewery Co. has been subscribed here to the amount of \$200,000, practically closing the local investment in that enterprise. The first assessment of 50 per cent was called yesterday and the remainder will be payable in 10 per cent instalments every sixty days after July 1. A. Hoeking will go to the Coast in the Sierra to arrange for the machinery and on his return will proceed to Hongkong to be the general manager of the enterprise.

According to the daily lists Ewa holds its own, as do Hawaiian Agricultural, Honoum, Honokaa, Kahuku, Oahu, Ooakala and Olau. Hawaiian Com. & Sugar has shaded up. Slight declines in either bid or asked are noted in Kihai, McBryde and Waiailua. Pioneer is \$2 less asked. Inter-Island at 130 asked is \$1 decline, Rapid Transit common at \$48 bid is a \$2 drop and Oahu Railway Co. bid at \$93 a fall of \$1.

THE WEEK'S EXCHANGE SALES.

Transactions reported on the Honolulu Stock & Bond Exchange for the week are as follows: Ewa (\$20), 100, 5, 950, 5, 100 at 25.25, 5 at 25.37½; Hawaiian Sugar (\$20), 5 at 30.75; McBryde (\$20), 9 at 4.75, 5 at 4.87½; Waiailua (\$100), 5 at 76.5, 5 at 75.75, 7 at 75.62½, 5, 10 at 75.75; Oahu Sugar Co. (\$20), 5 at 24.75; Onomea (\$20), 80 at 36; Hon. Brewing & Mltg. Co. (\$20), 50 at 25.50; Cal. Ref. 6's, \$7000 at 102.50; Hon. Rap. Transit & Land Co. 6's, \$12,000 at 106.

PROMOTION AND PROGRESS.

Several new industrial associations will date their official genesis from the past week. Perhaps the most important is the Hawaiian Rubber Growers' Association, formed at a meeting of persons interested in the rubber industry at Kahului on Wednesday. This is a praiseworthy following of the example of the builders of the sugar industry in these islands by the promoters of the new industry of rubber production. By organization they will be able to promote the general interests of their separate enterprises more effectively than could be done by corporations and individual growers working out their own salvation in costly and probably often disappointing experiment. Officers were elected as follows: C. D. Lindsay, president; Dr. E. C. Waterhouse, vice president; Hugh Howell, secretary-treasurer; these with H. A. Baldwin and J. L. Coke forming the board of trustees. Jared G. Smith, director of the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station, who attended the meeting, believes good prices for rubber will prevail for five or ten years. He thinks the in-

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

Small Talks

JUDGE A. N. KEPOLKAI—I don't want to be Governor.

HARRY LEWIS—I tell you four-cent sugar will make a boom in these islands.

A. L. C. ATKINSON—The Hilo breakwater is feasible and I have no doubt that it will be built.

JUDGE DOLE—Complete data will justify the argument for diversified farming in this Territory.

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD—Delegate Kuhio is doing excellent work for Hawaii at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVE HEPBURN—Honolulu ought to have a garrison of between three and four thousand men.

FRED. J. CHURCH—Small farming? Of course it pays. If you don't believe it, go over and take a look at Ahimann.

CHARLES NOTLEY—As a man committed to the best interests of Honolulu I am solid for Charley Hustace for mayor.

ADMIRAL VERY—One of the few inconveniences of life in Honolulu is being awakened by the bells rung for early mass.

CHIEF JUSTICE FREAR—I don't care to discuss the Governorship. It will be time enough to do that if it is ever offered to me.

GOV. CLEGHORN—I have been here over fifty years and I have never met a practical agriculturist who believed in small farming.

SAM F. CHILLINGWORTH—The visit of the Congressional party will have been the greatest advertising that Hawaii ever received.

REPRESENTATIVE M'GAVIN—The Hawaiians are a hospitable and generous race and they average up well in point of intelligence.

H. J. RHODES—I imported some Early Rose potatoes awhile ago and am having splendid success with them on my Manoa valley farm.

J. A. M'CANDELESS—I think if the Federal government would pay for our schools and sanitation we could safely forego the refund money.

E. H. EDWARDS—I am the Napoopoo farmer and am indignant over Bishop Restarick's statement that my enterprises have not been successful.

COL. SAM JOHNSON—I saw E. M. Boyd in Los Angeles and he says he has one or two propositions which, if they go through, will fix him for life.

GENERAL KEIFER—I was much surprised at the progress which has been made by the islands and the high degree of development which has been attained.

GILBERT J. WALLER—Our new church on King street will cost about \$3000. Very much assistance has come to us from members of other churches and from outsiders.

CONGRESSMAN KEIFER—They tell us there is but one per cent of the Hawaiians who are unable to read and write some language. What State in the Union could come anywhere near that?

CONGRESSMAN WILSON—I believe without a doubt that this Territory of the United States is the most important, the most patriotic and the most intelligent of all the territories which we have left.

HENRY MACFARLANE—I have sent guava jelly to New York several times and have word that it is the only kind they have in stock that will stand the summers. By the way, I am with the Advertiser heart and soul in favor of small farming. I know the business and it pays.

CONGRESSMAN FITZGERALD—I wonder where the Trans-Pacific Trade got that interview about the removal of the duty on pineapples, which they gracefully credited to me. I never gave any interview along the lines spoken of and never talked on any subject to a representative of that paper that I know of.